EUROPE.

Cabinet Discussions and Imperial Difficulties in France.

Italian Deunition of the September Convention.

Electoral Reform Debated in Spain.

The Political Situation and Crisis in England.

nan mail steamship City of Baltimore, Captal sitch which left Liverpool at two P. M. on the 5th and enstown on the 6th inst., arrived at this port yesterrning, bringing a mail report, in detail of our despatches, dated to her day of salling from fre-

The German mail steamship Cimbria, Captain Heack, which left Southampton on the 7th of February, at night, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

By these arrivals we have a mail report in detail of

A loves held by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the ith met. is stated to have been the largest ever witessed in Dublin.

Baron von Heckern van Keel has been appointed Chief of the Cabinet of the Hague, in the room of Jonkbeer de Kock.

sier de St. Simon, presented his credentials February to the Sultan as representative of the North Garman

The London Times editorially denounces the adulter tion of cotton goods and points out its disastrous effects in India upon English credit. It says:--We would only press upon the trade this fact, now rendered very plain that if they persist in unfair dealing the mills of India will leave those of Lancashire idle.

Mr. William Rathbone, one of the oldest merchants of Liverpool, died on the 1st of February, at the age of

Attention was drawn to the fact in London that the West Ind a mail steamer Shannon had taken out sixty passengers for the New Zealand and Australian steams from the Isthmus of Panama.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD

King of Prussia to the Minister in Ber--Revolutionary News from the East. Pakis, Feb. 5, 1868.

nicur of this morning in its bulletin says;eador at Berlin, presenting his oredentials as the repre-sentative of France to the North German Confederation the King of Prussia said that he was happy to behold in that step a certain pledge of friendly relations between the two governments. He also spoke of the rememso he should always retain of the reception he me with at Paris from the Emperor and Empress of the

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Cabinet Discussions-Napoleon and the News-papers-Legislative Tactics-Turning from the Pope—Sudden Death of a Roman States— man—Prussian Policy in Poland—The Hun-garian Lonn—The Prince Imperial as a Student—Is the Dynasty Popular?
PARS, Feb. 4, 1868.
The Emperor has ty to assembled his Privy Council

the last week, and it is supposed that the subject to be discussed at these meetings was the Press bill now ore the Corps Legislatif. Some of the journals here assert that it is the intention of his Majesty to abandon the new bill altogether, that he is annoyed at the conant and irritating opposition to all his actions by the dependent journals, and that he wishes to give up ening to satisfy those who will not be satisfied. Of rse these suppositions can but be more or less un-nded on the part of the person making them. The iberations of the Privy Council are secret, and to dee from the fact that the bill is still being discussed ernment must intend to let the matter take it Even those desirous of obtaining more liberty for the press announce that the bill now being discusse is to be sustained upon the principle that half a loaf is etter than no bread at all. Monsieur Thiers, Jules Favre and others of the opposition, who take a very bold stand press, still announce that they will vote for the bill, and doubtless were it to be abandoned by the Emperor portion of the people of France deprecate agitations and rancorous recriminations, it is scarcely likely that his Majesty will precipitate matters by a withdrawal of what must be deemed more or less a concession to the press. has been agitated unfavorably on account of the new Army bill, and to give still further cause for complaint were a policy so unwise that it is not probable the Empe for would adopt it. He is harassed by the constant but covert attacks of the non-political journals, and may doubtless feel much aggrieved at finding his every motive so distorted and in many instances so unfairly represented, but his Majesty is well acquainted with the press; he has more than any other sovereign in Europe studied journsusm and knows what he has to expec rom it, so that he should act hastily or angrily on ac count of its misrepresentations is not to be expected. I make these remarks because it would seem to be very

enerally expected here that he will abandon the Press It is much more likely that quite the reverse will were held with a view to altering the bill in question, so that it might be all the more acceptable to the parties interested. Were the French press less excitable, less impulsive, the Emperor's course were doubtless clearer To grant to journalists here full and immediate liberty were to incur the danger of license. It is a well known (act, as was recalled by M. Thiers, that during the past half century the nation has more than once desired that the press be restrained, and its present members abould in justice to the Emperor bear this in mind and acknowledge that mid the butterness with which he is even now assailed he may well hesitate at granting enlarged opportunities for what seem to be opposition quant were to incur the danger of license. It is a well known

knowledge that amid the bitterness with which he is even now assailed he may well hesitate at granting enlarged opportunities for what seem to be opposition quand mem.

In the mean while amendments are, of course, the order of the day at the Chambers, and to judge from the appearance of the course, the debate upon the Press bill will be dragted out for days and days to come. The government has gained a victory is the Department of the Nord. Its candidate as Deputy to the Corps Le galatit, M. des Rotours, obtained a large majority over the opposition candidate, M. Gerg.-Legrand, the former receiving 21,291 voice and the latter nnly 8,363. Whother there is any great significance in this remains to be seen. The additional vote in the Chambers will be of no marked service to the government. There is no doubting, however, that had the opposition candidate been elected the moral effect against the administration would have been great, so that in this respect the victory is important.

The Paris journals had determined to abstain from all comments upon the debates in the Chambers, it being impossible for them to decide where the "parallet," the "parasite" or the "other" commences in an article treating of the said debates. But it would seem that the semi-official, or, as they are termed her, the "officious" journals have none of these scruptes. The Constitutional and the Electuari make no difficulty of attacking M. Thiers, who speaks against the proposed Press bill and of lauding to the skies M. Pinard, the Minister of the Interior, who advocates the bill. Of course the silence of the opposition and independent journals would leave the deal too clear for the official sheets, so we may expect that the latter will take example by the former and resume their appreciations of the Speaches made in the Chambers. The year that if there is to be law but for them and none for the journals which support the administration, the sooner the matter is settled beyond a doubt the better. Aprepos of the different kinds of reporting or

measure.

Of the ten journais fined nine have appealed. Though there is but little to hope from such a step the propristers of the said journais were determined to carry the

matter through, all the more as it excites the public in their favor.

It is well understood now that a decided coolness has arisen between the Pope and the Emperor Napoleon, the latter having most positively protested against those Bourbon intrigues in which it is said Rome is concerned. As an indication that semething has occurred to alter the plans of this government regarding the military contingent to be left in lialy, must be noticed the fact that three large steam transports of the French may—the Orenoque, the Albatrose and the Narval—are to repair at once to Civita Veccuis with one month's previsions on board for a large force, and that stails for horses have been erected on their decks. If this does not mean that the majority of the French treope at prevent in Italy are to be brought back it is difficult to decide what it may portead. The clerical journals pretend that there has taken place nothing to change the friendly sentiment of the Pope towards France; but it is well known here that this is not so; there does exist a coolness, and this is why the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur d'Arbor, is not to get the cardinal's hat which it was settled upon he sheuld have. Doubtlees the Emperor fands it rather annoying that the Pope abould show spite bins, even is so small a matter, while in the greater—the supposed consivance of the Church in the Bourbon piot—no promise of abstention can be obtained from the Papal authorities.

Apropos of this, the Italian journals announce that the Queen of Spain will send to Rome a regiment of picked troops, which are to be sationed there, at the pay of Spain, and have this count as though it was in the service of the latter. Further, all distinctions or advancement accorded to these Spanish officers and soldiers of the Papal government will be recognized by that of Span. Naturally enough, the litalians are incessed at this, and their journals openly threaten that the Spanish vessel to transport the said troops will meet with some misfortune on her route from her starting

The Siccle of this city publishes the following strang announcement from Rome concerning the lately deceased Monaignor de Witten, who was the Papel similar of the Interior! As the institer of the Papel similar or the property of these compromised in the late Garibaldian invasion has, it is affirmed, been withdrawn by the persental order of the Pape. This was done two days before the death of the late Minister of the Interior. The French Amissalfor had frequently and energetically protested against the measure in question, and just before Mgr. De Witten fell ill this later had on the subject an animated conversation with the Holy Father, who, no one knows well why, three upon him all the responsibility of that decree, which Pies IX. declared to be unjust and unworthy of the Holy See. In a vain the Minister, filled with confusion and pain, protested that he had aways shared the sentiments of his Holiness in that respect, that he had with great rejuctance signed a document which his heart he disapproved of, but that he was bound to conform to the peremptory orders of the Cardinal-Secretary of Sate; the Pope, nevertheless, continued to reprimand him severely. After this audience, which had, in some sone, fallen like a thunderbolt on Mgr. de Witten, he took to his bed not again to ries from it.

You will see by your exchanges that the French government is somewnat vexed at the efforts made by the Poles in favor of King William. Several of the French journals state that Poland will not be deceived by the willy intrigues of Prussia; that she must realize she has no more to hope from that Power than from Russis; in short, there pieces through the articles of the French journals state that Poland will not be deceived by the knowledge of the fact that Poland would like nothing better than to side with any Power against Russia. It is understood here in some circles that Prince Napoleou; and the sevent was prevent to understo

al highness there are no limits. We thus re or less pleasure that the Prince has wo given oftence that prizes should be awarded to a soi disant pupil—one who does not attend the classes and for whom the professors must naturally be inclined to over-indulgence; but this is grumbling and comes from those whose boys carried off no prizes at all. There is a very pleasant custom at the Lyce. On the St. Charlemagne, the fet day of the institution, those scholars who have merited such a recompense are the guests at a grand banquet given to the professors. Of course the Frince Imperial deserved the homor of a seat at this table. At any rate he was preaent last Saturday evening at the banquet, and in honor of the occasion the dining halls were splendidly decorated. There was a table of honor for ms imperial Highness and it was spiendidly oronmented with plate and flowers. Behind him stood in waiting the Minister of Public Instruction and the principals of the academy. There were seated a number of the best boys at this table, but the little fellows were not overwholmed with the distinction. At first they did seem somewhat abashed, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the autiere principal was so near them, but this restraint abon were away, so that long before the poire at fromage, the traditional point in a dinner, when the sum gene commences, the boys were noisy and happy. The Prince away, so that long before the poire at fromage, the traditional point in a dinner, when the sum gene commences, the boys were noisy and happy. The Prince away, so that long before the poire at fromage, the iraditional point in a dinner, when the sum gene commences, the boys were noisy and happy. The Prince away, so that long before the poire at fromage, the iraditional point in a dinner, when the sum gene commences and a certain routine to observe may have at first rather depressed the child, but amid the prattle, the longither, the siy glances of his comrades at the table, he brightened wonderfully and was as gay as his age warrants.

make and a certain routine to observe may have at first rather depressed the child, but smid the prattic, the laughter, the siy glances of his comrades at the table, he brightened wonderfully and was as gay as his age warrants.

I do not know that it will prove over much interesting to your renders to become acquainted with the bill of fare on this occasion, nevertheless here it he.—Filet do been aux olives; Cuissot et filet de chevreul, sance poverade; poularde rotte; paté de faisan; oranges, aougans et géteaux assortis. Vuas, Bordeaux ordinaire et champagne grand aix de la cave imperiale.

The game and the champagne had been sent to the Lycée by the Emparor.

During the dessert the Minister of Public Instruction proposed the hearth of their Majestes. To this the Frince made a suitable reply. He spoke calmly, sid not seem in the least abashed; in fact, was quite a little man during the, to most enidren, very trying ordeal. When his own health was drunk with much enthusiasm on the part of the boys, the Prince made another speech, which he terminated by proposing as a toast, "Success to the Lyce Honaparte." After this the feast terminated and the imperial guest returned to the reception rooma. During in visit he gave to one of the professors the Cross of the Legion of Honor. There was quite a crowd collected on the streets when the Prince left the Lyce, but there were no shouts uttered—in fact, of late it would seem that the Parisians have given up thus greeting the imperial family.

It is noticeable that even the Empress, who a few years shoe was so popular, is no longer the recipient of those vivas she seemed to be so grateful for. She still smiles are doffed to her Majesty, it is rare to bear welcome shouts such as the was accountous the Way this should be I can't say, but that it is so cannot be denied. And pet the Empress, such as the was account of the Yay thus, the fact that ter the Parisians he has accomplished all and more than through which parions and gifts are so frequently obtained. Truly the Parisi

is now given nightly aund the enhausinstic appliance of the agectatory.

It was rumored here a short time since that the Marquiz de Gallifes and Frince aching Marat were to greet once more on the terrasm—that is, they were to ronew the duel which they fought has September, as which time both of these young noblemes were wounded. The last rencourse did not take place. Frince Marat has gone to Nice, and the Marquis may be seen daily taking him ride in the Bots on a very leas, long nonked and very high priced may. The fact is that as "acquist personage" interfered in the maker, at the repeate solicitation of the Duchase de Mouchy, formerly the Frincesquistics.

nays:—
In the sitting of the Legislative Bedy to-day the de-base on the bill on the press was resumed.

The amendments of MM. Guerouit, Darimont and Hautjeans were rejected. An amendment by M. Joint

respecting the stamp upon pamphies which are not periodical was adopted.

The third article was referred back to the committee. The 'arrie says that the Servian bands assembled on the Rouman territory need not cause any alarm. It is inadmissible that Prince Charles could favor Russian

ITALY.

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

September Convention to Remain FLORERCE Feb 3 Evening

this evening publishes a semi-officia communication positively contradicting the assertions of modifications of the September Convention, or the The Nazione says :- It is not known at the present m ment how or with what probability of success negotiations could be undertaken on the Roman question unles upon the basis of the September Convention. After the te events the return to the state of affairs created by the Convention would be the sole policy advantageou to the country without compromising the future. believe that the Cabinet are unanimous in this opinion. In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the stimates of the Ministry of Justice were discussed. The estimates of the Munistry of War for 1868 am

to 170,215,720 lire.

The Landellp at Naples and Its Consequences. [Naples (Jan. 30) correspondence of London Times.] The terrible catastrophe in Sants Lucis has created so much societement that the Royal Delegate, who now represents the municipality, found it necessary to issue a proclamation exhorting the people to be caim. There is a widespread conviction that there has been criminal negligence in not anticipating the disaster, and as criminal apathy in not having made efforts sufficiently strong to resone those who are still under the ruins. Thirty-six hours were suffered to pass away in hesitation and discussion, when it was at last decided that nothing could be done to save life. I have just returned from the scene of the disaster, which threatens to assume even targer proportions. Much of the dors at the turn of Santa Lucis has been removed, too much for the perfect satety of the tunnel in construction, as it served to shore up the material above. The tunnel has been carried as far as the wine shop, but unfortunately against the walls of the house instead of the door—an error occasioned by the necessity of making a signagrounder the direction of the city architects, Earlice-Alvino, chief engineer; Signor Faust Nicelini, and Signor Giambarga. As far as I could collect from the authorities and engineers on the apot, there are at least twenty persons missing, among whom are seven soldiers, two ergeants, the family of the wine seller, and some other

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

Motion for Electoral Reform—The Bank Bill—Public Charity. Maprin, Feb. 3, 1868.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Committee of the Bank Bill was elected. All the members belong to the Ministerial party excepting Senor Moyano. Señor Polo made a speech to-day in favor of a motio

for a reform of the Electoral law. Affairs was read

MADRID. Feb. 4. 1868. The Congress has rejected Sedor Polo's motion on elec-

The official gazette states that the amount of the sub-The official garactic states that the amount of the sub-acriptions received for the sufferers in the Philippine Islands is 119,607 crowns.

A Madrid telegram of the 6th of February says an additional estimate has been laid before the Congress of 195,000 crowns for completing the armament of the fortresses already in existence.

The report of the resignation of Senor Barzanathana is deuoid of foundation.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Queen's Return to Public Life-The Lord Great Chamberian's Mistress in Court—The Mystery of the Missing Clergyman—John Bright on Ireland—The Times in Despair— The Danger and Weakness of Kagiand—The Fenians—George Francis Train—Amusement Gossip—Great Orange Macting at Dublin. Leynov Eds. 5, 1868.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1868.

As the fashionable season approaches the world of London begans to move; hundreds of people are coming back to town; aristocratic equipages throng the streets of the West End, and business at the retail establishments revives. It has at length been officially announced that the Queen will hold a court in person at Buckingham Palace and will be present at three drawing rooms during the season, one of the princesses being ready to oblige her to retire. In America it is difficult to form a conception of the sensation which this anwhich it generates in all classes of business. The Fenians and the Reform bill have at length drawn the Queen from her retirement, and everylody, from the confectioners to the theatrical managers, will profit by the appearance of her Majesty in public once more. As the Herald predicted, the Queen has proved herself the most popular of authors, both of her recent works selling even better than those of Diczens, and both have strengthened her hold upon the affections of the masses. What with loyalty, curiosity, admiration, sympathy and the reaction from the John Brown scandals, her Majec-ty's reception will be most enthusiastic. Disraeli is at he bottom of this olever stroke of menarchical policy.

But, singularly enough, the very period of the Queen's But, singularly enough, the very period of the Queen's return to public life has been chosen by one of the hereditary Lord Grees Chamberlains of Engiand, whose daty it is to unher persons to the presence of the Sovereign, for the publication of a most remarkable scandal. The whole once came out in court last Faturday, before the Lord Chief Justice, who was so indignant at the part which the Lord Great Chamberlain placed in the effect that he the Lord Great Chamberiain played in the affair that he fairly builted the lawyer into taking the matter out of cours and settling it by arbitration. It appears from the evidence that about twenty years age Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, then a young man and not yet come into his title, met and seduced the Countees D'Alterrac, the wife of a captain in the French navy, The captain obtained a divorce, and Willoughby and the lady lived together on the Continent and in London, and finely settled down as man and wife at Casa Lodge, Twickensettled down as man and wife at Casa Lodge, Twicken-ham. Willoughby had £5,000 a year from his fashor, and the Countees formshed the house, brought her own plate on from Paris and decorated the apertments handsomely. Willoughby was it and the Countees nursed him. She was whited by members of his family, and it was generally underateed that he was to marry her when her husband died. They had one child, a daughter, who was always called him Willoughby, and who is now very respectably married. Thus matters went on for seventeen years, and all was as merry as if the marriags beins had actually bees rung over the couple. But Satan entered this Twickenham paradies, not in the form of a serpent, but in the form of a sarpent, but in the form of a maid cervant. Willoughby got into an intrigue with this girl and the Countees very naturally objected. A cocinese enmed, but seeped to wear off in time, and the Countees went to Paris in 1864 to look after her daughter, who was as school there. Willoughby cand into possession of the title and a rest roil of from £70,000 to £80,000 a year as about this period, and he cented the Opportunity to

get rid of his old mistreas. He sold her furniture and effects, refurnished the house for the maid servant, who was now installed in the place of the Countess, and nobly offered the latter lady an annuity of £300. No reasons were assigned for this descrition except that the Countess was extravagant and thas Willoughby's father had ordered him in his will to leave her. It turned out, however, that the debts of the Countess only amounted to £1,000, the mercus trille for a nebleman with so enormous an income. Lord Willoughby rofused to see the Countess; refused to provide for their daughter; refused to refund the money which the Countess had expended upon the house; refused to liston to the advice of mutual friends or to abide by the arbitration of a man of honor. Consequently the Countess brought a suit against him for the value of her furniture, plate, china and other articles. Mr. Coleridge, the James T. Brady of the English bar, opened the case in his best style, denounced the Lord Great Chamberlain as ne gentleman, and asked how such a person dared pollute the presence of a pure and virtuous Queen. The Lord Chief Justice, without waiting to hear all the evidence, stignatized Lord Willoughby's conduct as diagraceful, and advised him to settle the case out of court. This has been done; but no details are as yet arranged. The beasted aristocrapy of England now has another black page in a history repiete with vice and crime. Of course the press are unanimous in condemning Lord Willoughby; is the Pall Mall Gazette has flung the last and smallest stone by uncarthing the fact that Willoughby; is not the Pall Mall Gazette has flung the last and smallest stone by uncarthing the fact that Willoughby; is a dog breeder, and thus "the hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England not only washes his dirty linen in public, but also deals in pugs and sells the little monsters at highly remunerative prices." There's a British nobleman fit for Barnum!

and thus "the hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England not only washes his dirty lines in public, but also deals in pugs and sells the little monsters at highly remunerative prices." There's a British nobleman fit for Harnum!

You will doubtless remember the excitement caused in New York a year or two ago by the discovery of different parts of a dead body in different localities nucleic the city, and that no clue was ever found to the identication of the murdered man. A crime equally systemicus, but exactly the reverse of the New York horror, is now agitating London. On the 5th of January the Rev. Mr. Speke, a brother of the famous African traveller, left his home in Somerseckire to go to London. He bought a return sitchet, intending to come back the next morning, and he ordered his groom to be in waiting for hun at the station. He had a very reasonable motive for his journey, as his most intimate friend was to be married the next morning, and Mr. Speke had been invited to assist at the ceremony. Arrived safely in London, he took a cab, drove to his brother-in-law's house in Ecclesion square, talked with the footman, made several appointments and then left the house, telling the servant that he was going on business to Westminster—a district of London—and would buy himself a new hat on the road. He stopped at a hatter's, bought a hat, ordered it to be sent to his brother-in-law's house and then left the shop. The time of his leaving is fixed at half-past five P. M., at which hour it is nearly dark in London. Nothing has since been heard or seen of Mr. Speke, but the nat which he wore was picked up by a workingman close by the iron railings of a park in Westminster the same evening that hir. Speke disappeared. A few days after this man saw the advertisements which were posted about, and having noticed Mr. Speke's name in the hat he handed it to the police. Five hundred pounds reward are offored for any information of the missing clery man, and the police have subsciency in the hand of the hand of the hir han

just as impracticable as ever. But if you take his speeches and Lord Staney's, and Mr. Gladstone's and Earl Derby's and Earl Russell's together, you will see that there resily is a sincere desire on the part of all Ruglish politicians to do something for Ireland, and to do it immediately. The treuble is that anobody can suggest any practical plan, and the result is something like despair, which the present panic about Fenianism increases. If hat this view of the situation is not exagorated you may learn from the following mouraful paragraph, which closes the leader in the Times reviewing the oration:—"Mr. Bright, at the conclusion of his appeach, descanted on the blessedness of a future when the inhabitants of the sitter island, regenerated and reconciled with us, might live in contentment and peace with all men. Whe has not forecast such a promise? Who has not sickened as he measured more the apparently ineradicable obstacles which make its realization almost hopeless? Let the perilous inheritance we have received from the past vanish oven out of remembrance, and what is the chance of prosperity and peace in Ireland? We may abolish the Irish Church; we may lavert the relations of Irish society—and what remains? It is not in legislation to make the improvident careful, or the careless thrity; to convert indifference shout dirt and beggary, provided there be a sufficiency of food of any kind and a hovel for a shelter, into a struggle for improvement of house and home; to replace, by self-reliance, a trust in luck; or, most important of all, to make a man scrupulous of truth who has never felt the necessity of veractity. These are standing evils which crown and Parliament cannot touch. Their cristence (urnishes no excuse

Alabama ciasa main arousing intelligent Englishmes to the necessity of preparing for war. You are seldon troubled with an obsolute in this correspondence. ""I have been to the best of English journals, the Foul Man Control to best of English journals, the Foul Man Control to best of English journals, the Foul Man Control to the best of English journals, the Foul Man Control to the paper in which it appears—a journal not at all sensations, but aiways ready to state plain facts in plain words:—"The position in wines we find curselves is one of isolation from European politics, qualified always by the possibility that we might at almost any moment by the various turns of fortune be involved in a war with any one of several great Powers, and in particular with either France, Russia or probably migat, though also we might not, have the alliance of France, in case of a war with either France or the United States. In case of a war with either France or the United States we should have to fight tingle handed, and might have to fight on our own ground or is Ireland. Such being our possible enemies, how would they act? We need not speculate on the probabilities and possibilities of an invasion. The existence of the volunteer force is a conclusive admission that it is at all events militiently possible to require to be guard to go interest and the content of the volunteer force is a conclusive admission that it is not, the question of invasion with the prevent of invasion, and on the other the accounts of the leading of the French army at Civita Vecchia, without resign that if an adequate cause arose, and if our feet happened not to be absolutely ubiquious, which at times it is not, the question of invasion in the first part of the force on the strippened part of our other war and the provided to strike on the shortest possible notice a leav of theory of modern warfare is that means should be provided to strike on the shortest possible notice a leave theory of modern archive with the Franch in 150 games of the control of

or the Flying Islandera." Miss Fanny Josephs becomes the lasses of this theatre in March, Mr. Seftes Parry retiring. A new domestic drama, by Andrew Halliday, called "Daddy Gray," was produced at the New Royalty last Saturday. It is founded upon the ballad of "Auld Robin Gray," and is a popular hit.

Your Dublin correspondent telegraphs that a great Protestant demonstration occurred there to-day. The meeting in the Rotunda was crowded. The best classes of the bublin population were present and many delegates came in from all part of Iroland. A position to the Queen was adopted advocating the continuance of the union and the church subsidy, and asking that Ireland may be treated like any other portion of the kingdom. This, I need scarcely add, is the ultra Orange view.

ABYSSINIA.

General Napier's Report of His Advance.

London, Feb. 3, 1868. Sir Stafford Northcote has received the following tel-

carts, with supplies, will proceed to-morrow up the Lovoo pass towards Senafé.

The most friendly relations are being established with Prince Kassai. An advance force will proceed immediately towards Antalo. The shell batteries will be removed to the front. One shell battery will accompany the advance troops.

All well.

TURKEY.

Threatened Invasion of the Territory of the

Perte.
The Paris Constitutionnel of February 5 publishes a leter from Bucharest, stating that three bands of armed individuals, each band four hundred and fifty strong, are assembled at different points of the Danubian princi-palities. They appear to be under command of foreign leaders and are preparing to enter Bulgaria, to set fire to the Turkish villages and renew the scenes of brigand-age which were suppressed last year. The Roumanian government, having been warned of their intention, is preparing to disarm those bands and to prevent by every means at its command an expedition which would entail upon it so heavy a responsibility.

YACHTING.

Yacht Building in England-Movements of the

Firets.

From Bell's Life in London, Feb. 1.]

At this time of the year there is seldom but little to chronicle in connection with this summer pastime, yet on the present occasion there is more stirring both in the building yards and alloat than is ordinarily the

on the present occasion there is more sirring both in the building yards and affoat than is ordinarily the case.

At Cowes Mr. J. S. White has the Hebe, of about 300 tons, nearly ready to turn out; she is a very fine looking vessel (the largest yacht ever built at Cowes), is fore and aft schooner rigged, and is fitted with an auxiliary screw propeller. There are likewise several other yachts at this yard hauled up and under repairs. Mr. C. Hansen is building a very handsome schooner of 130 tons for Mr. R. W. Batt, St. George's Yacht Club; she is in a forward state, and is to be named the Vectis. Mesars. Ratesy Brothers are getting on rapidly with the Cambria schooner, 199 tons, for Mr. J. Ashbury; this craft has the appearance of a regular racer, for which purpose she has been specially designed. At Lymington Mr. Inman is building a fine seagoing vessel of about 300 tons for Mr. G. Bentinck, M. P., the Dream, yawl. At Gosport Mr. Nicholson is busy with a noble vessel of upwards of 300 tons for Commodore Thellusson, R. V. Y. C. At Southampton Mr. Hatcher has in hand a cutter of 128 tons, composite; a schooner of 40 tons, and has orders for a 20 tons racing cutter; this latter may be looked forward to as a formidable antagonist to the renowned Vampire, Hatcher probably being the only builder able to turn out a peer to that redoubtable flyer. The Rosebud, cutter, Sir Bruce Chichester, Bart, is being lengthened fore and aft, at Southampton. In addition to the yacht building going forward to cover, Mr. J. White has four large wood frame tugs in course of construction for foreign governments, as well as two revenue cutters, so that things are looking bright this winter; Imogen, schooner, crusing about the station.

Perwent, schooner, Mr. H. Bridson, is fitted out and bound for the Mediterraneas.

Piigrim, schooner, has cleared out at Southampton for the same destination.

Hausen's yard, Cowes, for Southampton, te swing as adjust compasses preparatory to leaving for the Grecis Archipelago on a three moaths' cruise.

We would remind our readers that the annual ball of the Prince of Wales Yacht Club will be held on Tuesda evening, February 11, at the Free Masons' Hall, Gree Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields, when we doubt no that the atewards will have made every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of their fellow member and their friends. Dancing will commence at nm o'cleck to an excellent band, and a large party will adoubt assemble.

ROWING.

The Oxford (Feb. 6) correspondence of London Times.]
The long looked for challenge from the Cambridge
University Boat Club reached the hands of Mr. Wilnas,
the President of the Oxford University Boat Club, this
afternoon. The fixtures will remain for future consideration; but there is very little doubt of the race
being rowed, according to precedent, on the Saturday
preceding Good Friday—wiz. April & The difficult
task of selecting the crew will at once be proceeded with.
Mr. W. B. Woodgate, a former amateur champion of the
Thames and member of the Oxford eight, visuted his
University this afternoon and took the crew down to
Iffloy and back, and was afterwards relieved of the
rudder-lines by Mr. W. Wood, secretary of the Boat
Club. Judging from present appearances Oxford will
have an excellent crew, the whole of the reen being tall
and powerful with the exception of Mr. P. nson, who,
although rowing well, is hardly big enough for his
place. The Oxford and Cambridge Best Race

AUSTRALASIA.

By way of Panama we have files from Australasia dated Sydney, New South Wales, January 1 and Welling-

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. The Duke of Edinburg and Gala Days—Fire and Accident—The Rx-Governor—Parliamentary Progress—The Turf. Sydney, New South Wales, Jan. 1, 1868.

here continue to be put aside to make room for the de-tailed reports of the movements of the Duke of Edinburg. His stay among the Victorians has been pro-longed up to this date; and it is only within the past

few days that the Prince has thought of deserting Melbourne and its hospitalities.

Early in December the Governor of the colony, Sir J. Manners Sutton, gave a large ball in honor of the vieltor, which was attended by over three thousand persons. The Prince next attended the regatts at Geelong, then went to Barwon Park, where a grand battue was indulged went to Barwon Park, where a grand battue was indulged in. From thence he proceeded to the western part of the colony, where he is said to have found excellent aport in shooting kangaroos. Ballarat, in the centre of the mining district, was next honored by the presence of the Royal Highness. At this place he descended into the bowels of the earth for the purpose of impecting one of the richest mises in the world, and as he emerged from the shaft he was photographed in miner's costume.

After returning to Mebourne from his tour through the mining district the Prince went to Castlemsine and Sandhurst. At the latter place the festivities were somewhat marred by the bursing of the large hall in which a ball was to have been given on the same evening.

Sandhurst. At the latter place the festivities were somewhat marred by the burning of the large hall in which a ball was to have been gives on the same evening.

A sadder catastrophe occurred on the previous day, which resulted in the death of four young boys who manned a model of the frigate Gelatea. The boys were firing crackers, in imitation of the boom of the frigate's guns, and the model was filled with combustibles. The latter were ignited by a premature expicient, and before they could be rescued the four unfortunates received injuries from which they have since died. The other boys composing the crew fortunately escaped without injury.

The Galatea will leave Melbourne for Hobert Town on Saturday next. She will remain there about two weeks, thence proceeding to flydney.

The Prince is regarded by his colonial friends as a "joily good fellow." The owns of scorety were so wise as to expect him to observe the strictest decorum on all occasions. He is just decorrous enough to past muster, and when safe from the prying eyes of Mrs. Grundy the relations between himself and travelling companions become more like those of brothers than of Prince and subject.

His Excellency Sir John Young, after an administration of the affairs of this colony for a period of nearly seven years, left for England on the 24th ult. He took with him the good wishes of the whole community, whose affection and respect he had gained soon after his assumption of the vice regal office. An undress leves was held on the morning of his departure which was largely attended. Sir John and Lady Young embarked at one P. M., and the steamer sailed immediately after their strival on board. General Scinite has been aworn in as Governor, to ast until the asrival of Earl of Belmore.

The Parliament of New South Wales adjourned over the holidays and will not meet again vanil the Sth inst. The supropriation was not passed before the adjournment, and the opposition decline to take it up as present.

The Arritament of New South Wales adjourned over the h

The South Australian Parliament was prorogued on the 19th ult. The general elections will take place in

The Postmaster-General of Great Britain has declined to advise the Queen to grant the proposed subsidy for certain lines of speamers, and recommends the estimate to requestative the subject. A resuprably discussive of gold has been made at

South Para near Gawler, South Australia, and at Echunga. A screw pile lighthouse is to be erected off Co South Australia. When completed it will be to

South Australia. When completed it will be the largest in the world.

T. J. Griffin, a gold commissioner, who had charge of the Clermont secont, has been committed for trial on suspicion of having murdored two troopers who had the custody of 24,000.

Kate Denia has sailed for California in the bark Silas Fight. She gained a high reputation here.

Eighty-six thousand bales of wool have been shipped, so far in the season, from Melbourne to Boston.

Our New Zealand exchanges by way of Panama contain the following summary of nows:—The steamship Gothenburg left Hokitika for Melbourne on December 12, with fourteen saloon and one hundred and forty-two tributed by the several banks as fo of New South Wates, 3,000 ounces; Union Bank, 1,975 ounces; Bank of New Zealand, 3,100 ounces. See also secured fifty passengers and 8,000 ounces of gold at Greymouth, her total freight and number of passengers before 16,075 ounces of gold and one hundred and ninety-two

mouth, her total freight and number of passes one being 16,075 ounces of gold and one hundred and ninety-two passengers.

The following letter from two chiefs at Ohinemuri has been received by the Superintendent at Auckland. We may montion that the writers are, and have always been, Queenites:—

Omnemuri, Nov. 22, 1857.

To Mr. Williamson.—Salutations to you. We have received your notice, which says that we are to go to Auckland to search out how we are to welcome our chief and lord. It is right; but we are so full of work now. We two send our words:—Let all that Now Zepland can offer to honor him be offered to him that day. On the day that that son arrives let the birds of these islands and all the fruit trees eaten by the Macria, and of the ground, the form root and all like things, and the native dances; let all the estables and all the amusements be given to honor him. Enough; you see our thoughts. If you do not like them these cast them saids; if you like them, good. How can we come on account of work?

From Karatitana and Whiteinweit Hauronga.

The amount of customs revenue collected at the various ports of the colory during the content and and all the customs and all the content and and and all the customs are all the content and and all the customs are all the content and and all the customs are all the content and and all the customs are all the content and and all the customs are all the customs and all the customs and all the customs and all the customs and all the customs are all the customs and all the customs and all the customs are all the customs are all the customs and all the customs and all the customs are all the customs are all the customs are all the customs are all the customs and all the customs are all the customs are all the customs and all the customs are all the custo

The amount of customs revenue collected at various ports of the colony during the quarter en the 30th of September last was £198,489, comps with £199,462 received during the September quarties.

of 1886.

The value of the imports at the several ports of New Zealand during the quarter ended 30th of June, 1867, was £1,225,727, compared with £1,282,485 for the corresponding quarter of 1856. The value of the exports during the first named period was £1,288,808 during the corresponding quarter of 1886, £1,185,886. exports during the first named period was 11,250,605; during the corresponding quarter of 1866, £1,185,896. It is known that the Duke of Edinburg will not reach New Zealand before the 8th of Karch, and heads Sir George Bowen, the new Governor, does not leave Sydney till the February Panama steamer. This may possibly have induced Sir George Grey to put off his departure from Kawau for some time longer.

A fearful tornado passed over Melbourne, soveral small vessels were driven ashore, much damage to

The intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and and Laurence, formerly of the All England Eleven, played on the New South Waies side, but could not aid in winning a victory. The Victorians scores 153 in their first innings, of which Wardill made 110. New South Wales' first innings closed for 153, their second for 172. The Victorians then went in and won the match with seven

Coast Survey Department, died at Melbourne.
An effort has been made to open up a trade with Japan. A vessel sailed from Melbourne for Yokohama, laden with Victorian products.
The trial of Thomas Beliemy, chemist, for poisoning his wife, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The prisease fainted on leaving the dock.

Tasmania. An extraordinary phenomenon occurred at Hobartons in the shape of a saow storm in the middle of a tropica

The whaling flest numbered about twenty vessels, and had a most successful season, and will probably be largely sugmented, owing to the high price of oil and bone.

The South Australian Exploring Expeditio

Discoveries Reported.

The following is an extract from a letter received by 5th of February, from Captain Cadell, commanding the South Australian Exploring Expedition on the north

CORENG TIMOR. NOV. 27, 1867.

I last wrote from Burktown. * * I have since made some rather important discoveries, the principal of which is the discovery of the mouth of the Roper, in latitude 14 deg. 45 min. south. It is a noble river, tully up to Leichardt's description, and geed pastoral country with be found on its banks, the beed indeed I know of in the northern territory. Proceeding northward, a moderate sized river flows into the gulf is latitude 14 deg. 27 min. south, while a smaller was met with in latitude 14 deg. 5 min. south. A fine haven, with an area of some fifty square miles, and several rivulets, also one moderate size river flowing into it, was entered in latitude 12 deg. 33 min. south and longitude 136 deg. 55 min. south incomplication of Probable Island, near Arnhem's Bay, represented by Flinders, under the most pardonable conditions, as dry land, I sailed up a deep bay twenty mites in depth by ton in breadth, with three large rivers dis-

from the strait I had previously discovered by a narrow peninsula. On the north coast a fise river, with a remarkably easy entrance, was found batween Points Guion and Turner Three low dangerous rocks, in the very closest proximity to which Finndern unwittingly passed in the night, are situated in a north-east by north half north direction, bearing from Cape Arnhem distant thirteen miles. I prop so naming them after Sir Roderick, appropriately the patron asist of any geographical discovery. Some minor dangers, &c., have also been charted during the progress of the expedition. We have been ruther doblitated lately; however, the surgeon reports the sick to be improving rapidly on the first supplies obtained here,

After my examination of the coasts of the north territory, I am decidedly of opinion that the estuary of the Liverpool offers by far the best sits for its capital, and will recommend it accordingly. I am also of opinion that First in the first supplemental that Finns' preference to Adam Bay over the Victoria was a wise one; the river is rapid and dangerous, while the country situate on the navigable portion of its waters is of the most wretched, stoney and barred description, with the heat intense, causing this expedition to suffer more than during any period of its expiorations. I feel convinced of the possibility of exceuting the necessary surveys for the 300,000 acres during the good season of the southeast moneous of 1888.

Everything at Escape Cilifs we found in exactly the same order as it was when abandoned. The natives actually had touched neither the buildings nor any of their contents; they had permitted even the bannans terror to on the trees rather than take them. They reported the stock to be doing well, and they themselves were very friendly during our short sojourn. We have never had the stiplete animosity from the north territory abortgines, but the greatest assistance in procuring fuel and water has generally been afforded by them. I must now close, as the ship is ready and steam up.

The Markets.

Sydnay, N. S. W., Jan. 1.—Stock of American geode continues moderate, but fully equal to present trade requirements. Dried apples have been selling at 9d.; dash is rather dull, and as large shipmenss are advised prices are likely to continue unremunerative; ib, tobaters are quoted at 6s. to 6s. 6d.; american hardware has improved—axes range from 75s. to 8s. to 8s. 6d.; b. to 16s.; cysters, 8s. to 8s. 6d.; American hardware has improved—axes range from 75s. to 8s. to 8s.; boka, 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.; I. H. shovels, 70s. to 72s. 6d.; D. H., 46s. to 47s. 6d.; axe and pick handles, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; brooms, 15s. to 16s.; cut nails, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; tools, 20 to 25 per cent advance on invoice; rosing 20s. to 22s. 6d.; pich, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; cars, 6d. to 6d. Stocks of timber are diminishing and prices have been steady, but a carge of Oregon and further shipments from New York daily expected will render the market lower. Kerouste oil has advanced to 2s 6d., at which it has become stationary; sales of a retail character are made at 3d. to 6d. higher. The carge of Frauviau petroleum or Storats will be on the market as soon as refined. The tobacco market is quiet and the supply large. For Barrett's negroned 1s. 9d. in asked, and 1s. 6d. for Ragian and Raven honeydew; tens, 1s. tells, 3d.; very inferior, 8d. to 10d.; dark, 4 lbs., 1s. 4e. 1s. 3d.; very inferior, 8d. to 10d.; dark, 4 lbs., 1s. 4e. 1s. 4d.; aromatic, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

1s. 4d.; aromatic, 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Pay or Chowned Heads.—The salaries of the different monarch of Europe are stated as follows by a Genman statistician:—

Alexander II. \$8,200,000, or 18,000 a day. Abdul Aziz. 6,000,000, or 18,000 a day. Abdul Aziz. 6,000,000, or 18,000 a day. Francis Joseph 4,000,000, or 10,936 a day. Francis Joseph 2,000,000, or 10,936 a day. Frederic William I. 2,000,000, or 8,210 a day. Victor Emanuel 2,240,000, or 6,270 a day. Victoria 2,200,000, or 6,270 a day. Isabelis II. 1,800,000, or 4,931 a day. Laepoid II. 600,000, or 1,643 a day. Isabelis II. 2,000,000, or 4,000,000, or 1,643 a day. Isabelis II. 1,800,000, or 4,000 a day. Isabelis III. 1,800,000, or 4,000 a day. Isabelis II. 1,800,000, or 4,000 a day. Isabelis II. 1,800,000, or 4,000 a day. Isabelis II. 1,800,000, or 4,000 a day. Isabelis III. 1,800,000, or 4,000 a day.

mithout any charge for rent.

DICERUS A DEMORALIZER.—It is eald that Mr. Dickens' readings in Boston have utterly denoralized the clergy of the "Hub!" and that a respectable divine of that puritanical city recently read one of his pecuniar productions, stationed bohind a small stand covered with crimson cloth. But the gist of the effecting consister in the fact that the said demoralized divine sported to rose in his buttonhole. Mr. Dickers has likewise sported demoralization among a certain close of persons in this city—to wit: the tackst speculators. They have like in the sport of the most defected persons to be met with on our streets.—Philadelphia Buildie.

The Winsted (Conn.) Herald (rwp.) ought to how more respect for the memory of a deceased judge that to perpetrate the following:—The judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Halt is to be filled by the next Legislature. As the College of Cardinals whic for the wheeziest and most dilapidated of their number for wheeziest and most dilapidated of their number for Pope, so it is supected that the lawrer of the Legislature will give their suffrage for some brother was hear the authma, neuralgis and diabetes. A double of applied to shook, authough not absolutely modemary, are regarded as first class compilications.